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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 MERRY WEST,)
9 Petitioner,) 2:10-CV-02086-JCM-RJJ
10 vs.)
11 SHERYL FOSTER,) ORDER
12 Respondent.)

13 This is an action on a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254
14 brought by petitioner Merry West, appearing in pro se. Before the court are petitioner's motion to
15 reopen case (ECF No. 32), her motion to execute judgment (ECF No. 33), her opposition to motion to
16 dismiss (ECF No. 34) and a third motion for counsel (ECF No. 35). Respondents have opposed the
17 various motions and petitioner has replied. Based upon the status of the case in state court, the motions
18 shall be denied.

19 The matter has been stayed to permit petitioner to return to state court to exhaust ground
20 5c. As respondents report, petitioner filed her state post-conviction petition which was denied by the
21 state district court. (*See* Opposition, Exhibit 1.) Petitioner appealed (Opposition, Exhibit 2), but that
22 appeal remains pending (Opposition, Exhibit 3). Because the claim must be presented to the state's
23 highest court in order to be considered exhausted, ground 5c remains unexhausted. Therefore, the
24 motion to reopen is premature and shall be denied without prejudice.

25 In her motion to execute judgement, petitioner appears to seek an order granting her
26 petition, but the basis for the motion is unclear. Petitioner indicates that she has (1) submitted a motion

1 to reopen; (2) submitted a motion to dismiss; (3) is not time barred; (4) submitted a motion for counsel;
 2 and (5) was admitted to the hospital after suffering a heart attack. Because the motion is nonsensical
 3 and unsupported by clarifying points and authorities, it shall be denied. LR 7-2.

4 Next, petitioner moves to dismiss the instant action, but seems to be confused about what
 5 such a motion might mean and the differences and separate powers of state and federal courts.
 6 Petitioner's motion offers argument against her petition being considered time-barred (in state court) and
 7 she seems to believe that this court should interfere in state court proceedings or that this court's grant
 8 of a stay to permit her to return to state court somehow forecloses a state court finding that her state
 9 petition is untimely. This court will abstain from such interference. *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37,
 10 43-54 (1971). Younger abstention is required when: (1) state proceedings, judicial in nature, are
 11 pending; (2) the state proceedings involve important state interests; and (3) the state proceedings afford
 12 adequate opportunity to raise the constitutional issue. *Middlesex County Ethics Comm. v. Garden State*
 13 *Bar Ass'n*, 457 U.S. 423, 432 (1982); *Dubinka v. Judges of the Superior Court*, 23 F.3d 218, 223 (9th
 14 Cir. 1994). The rationale of *Younger* applies throughout the appellate proceedings, requiring that state
 15 appellate review of a state court judgment be exhausted before federal court intervention is permitted.
 16 *Dubinka*, 23 F.3d at 223 (even if criminal trials were completed at time of abstention decision, state
 17 court proceedings still considered pending). This motion shall be denied.

18 The motion for counsel (ECF No. 35) shall also be denied on the bases previously
 19 discussed in denying petitioner's other such motions as well as on the basis that this action has been
 20 stayed pending petitioner's return to state court.

21 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that all pending motions (ECF Nos. 32, 33, 34, and
 22 35) are **DENIED**.

23 Dated, this 19 day of March, 2012.

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 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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